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SOURCE T'ai-p'ing-yang Wan-pao.

FORMER SINKIANG OFFICIAL ASSERTS SOVIETS
MINE URANIUM, GOLD, TRAIN TROOPS IN SINKIANG

Cairo (UP) -- For the past 6 months, Soviet Communist Party members have been mining uranium and training the "People's Army" in far-off Sinkiang Province. Sinkiang could become the base for Soviet occupation of Tibet, India, and Afghanistan. According to estimates of April 1950, Soviets in this strategically important province now number 400,000. This information was disclosed by I-ssu-mei-erh, a Turkistan Moslem leader who gave as its source a letter sent to him in March by I-sai-pei, an escaped former official of the Sinkiang provincial government.

This Moslem leader is the same person who reported in June 1949 that the Soviets were conducting an extensive movement to reform Moslems in the Soviet Middle East. I-ssu-mei-erh identified I-sai-pei, as a person who had served as a member of the Sinkiang Province Military Affairs Committee. I-sai-pei's letter stated that, when he left Sinkiang, there were 400,000 Soviets in the province. Of these, 200,000 were beginning to exploit the gold and uranium deposits, under the direction of scientists, mining specialists, and mineralogists. Sinkiang's rich ore deposits lie in the south-central region of the province. The remaining 200,000 persons, the letter reported, were engaged in establishing the Sinkiang People's Army.

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